

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, 9th February, Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dawers	About WEDNESDAY, 9th February.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isacke	FRIDAY, 25th Feb., Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOARNO" Capt. F. Sembill	End of February.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	14th Feb., P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	15th Feb., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	28th Feb., P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	1st Mar., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Galle, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS,

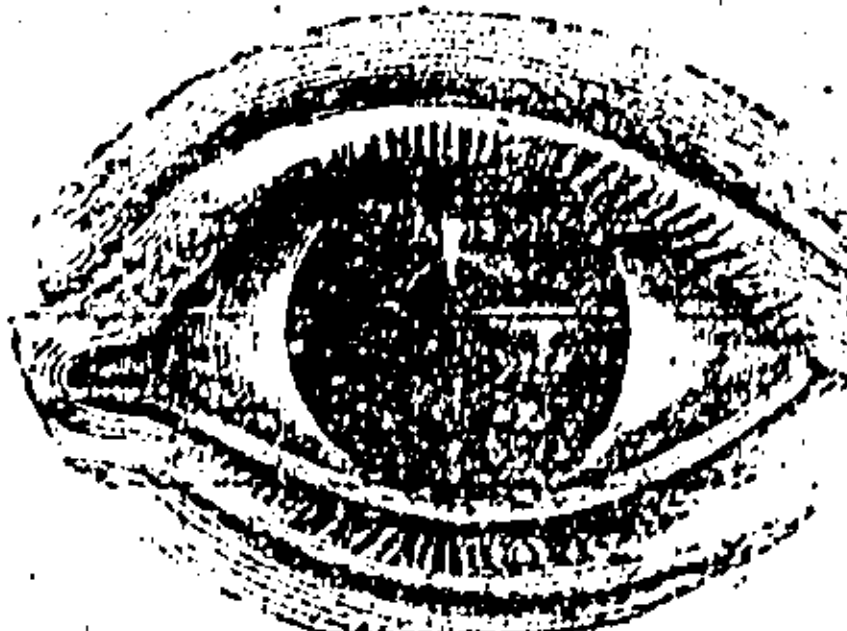
AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1910

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.
LONDON, JORDON STREET, W.D.
CALCUTTA, 10, BARNACK STREET
SHANGHAI, 58, NANKING ROAD

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the war and tear and haste of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, startings, dizziness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to hold steady periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Reading up to 100 pages, restores the falling energies and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, acne, scurf, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of goitre, rheumatism, eczema, leucoderma, psoriasis, and all swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, &c. It also restores the falling energies and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India:—THEACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance...80 "	Width of Entrance...50 "	Width of Entrance...63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks...26 "	Water on Blocks.....21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up, when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIHLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUGHES, &c., &c., &c. Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL GRAM and P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTER WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

To Let

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, One Godown.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1910.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-KEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFOR TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 7th February, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kantsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MABONS LANE between Wyndham and Zealand Streets lately vacated by Messrs. Barretto and Co. suitable for Clockmaking shop or storage.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD. Hongkong, 5th January, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

No. 3, MORRISON HILL. Immediate entry. Apply—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 9th December, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.

TO LET FURNISHED.

"TANTALLON," 126A, Barker Road. Rent \$225.00 per month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—GODDARD & DOUGLAS. Hongkong, 8th December, 1909.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., LD.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRATA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 12nd October, 1909.

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

CAPT. SCOTT'S PLANS FOR HIS NEXT DASH.

Of the original sum of £40,000 asked for by Capt. Scott for fitting out the British Antarctic Expedition of the present year £1,000 has already been promised or received.

Capt. Scott stated in an interview yesterday 6th January, that he had received a letter from the Treasury informing him that £20,000 for the funds of the expedition will be asked for in the next Parliament. The vote of the Government, with the other subscriptions, now secured the departure of the expedition in July next; but the leader added that the occupation of the public mind over the general election was such that he had decided to suspend organised attempts at securing further subscriptions. In the meantime, the general work of preparation and equipment was being pushed forward.

A NATIONAL UNDERTAKING. "The expedition," Capt. Scott declared, "has now become a national undertaking, and there should be no difficulty in raising the rest of the necessary fund. It should be remembered that there remains another £20,000 to be collected to realise the sum originally asked for from this country. I expressed the hope that some of the £40,000 would be forthcoming from the overseas dominions. The scale on which the expedition is being organised makes it certain that the expense will considerably exceed that amount.

"The money already collected or promised is sufficient to equip the ship for the voyage, and she will certainly depart from London in July, and, after coaling at Cardiff, will proceed south, via the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Zealand.

"The probable date of departure from New Zealand for the dash for the Pole will be in December, and by this time next year I hope to be within the region of the Great Barrier."

SIBERIAN PONIES AND DOGS. A supply of provisions and clothing was being arranged for, added the captain, and Mr. C. H. Meares would proceed on the 16th for Vladivostok, whence he would go into the interior of Siberia to purchase the necessary ponies and dogs for the expedition. The shipment of these animals by way of Kobe and Adelaide to New Zealand was being planned. It had been decided definitely that the base of the expedition should be Christchurch, New Zealand.

Capt. Scott mentioned that a single motor sledge was being constructed, and would be ready in February for trials, which would take place in Norway. On the success of these trials would depend the construction of similar sledges.

Capt. Scott will himself go to Norway, and will superintend the trials. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the purchase of other sledges and also for clothing in Norway. With regard to the scientific staff, plans were being pushed forward as speedily as possible. Special attention was being paid to the photographic and wireless telegraphy apparatus and to various modern instruments which might be of use.

Intimations

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anæmia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1909.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over 20 years.

He has a good method of teaching Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

JAPANESE MESSAGE.

Messrs MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF

KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT

PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.

No. 17, WANCHAI ROAD,

GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen. Stanley. San Ki Wan. Stanley. Sai Kung. Cape Collinson. Sha Tan Koh. Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. C. FINE, Director.

14th July, 1907.

Intimation.

Intimations.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

form, so to prepare and organize themselves that they may have ready, when the psychological moment comes, a system of government so far superior to the present form that choice, as between the two, will incline only one way. It behoves the Government, on its part, if it wishes to effect its own salvation, to anticipate the inevitable aspirations of the people, which have for their authority the actual promises of the Throne. The famous Decree of September 1, 1906, proclaimed that the official system would be reformed, laws revised and the finances and revenues regulated. Towards the fulfilment of these promises no practical step calculated to satisfy any intelligent body of men has yet been taken.—N. C. D. News.

THE "ZANZIGS"

STORY OF A REMARKABLE HOAX ON AN EDINBURGH AUDIENCE.

A remarkable entertainment hoax is reported from Edinburgh, where a performance at the Albert Hall had been lavishly advertised with "The Zanzigs" topping the bill.

As a matter of fact, "The Zanzigs," who made a sensation at the Alhambra with a thought-provoking turn some time ago and who spell their name with a "c," and will be remembered in Hongkong, are in America, and on the first night of the Edinburgh show, when the hall was packed, a telegram was read from the stage stating that, "owing to Mr. Zanzig's illness, his company would be unable to appear this week."

As this was the start, the audience were given free passes for another night, and it was discovered yesterday, says the *Morning Leader* of 7th ult., that the man who took the hall had decamped, with the takings, leaving about a dozen artists stranded. Although the show was well boomed the advertising has not been paid for.

Intimations

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, TOMORROW, February 8th, at 5.30 P.M.

G. CLOSE,
Major, R.E.,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1910. [156]

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. [47]

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West.
TIMBER YARDS—Kowloon Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.
Quick delivery.
LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. [117]

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in this, by all Chemists, etc. everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

Public Companies

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 26th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 12th February, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [151]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1910 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [140]

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to M. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building, No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876]

Intimations

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Offices, Victoria Barracks, until 12 noon on 21st February, 1910, for the undermentioned SUPPLIES and SERVICES for the period of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1910:—

1. Meat.
2. Hospital Supplies and Medical Comforts.
3. General Supplies and Provisions.
4. Oil, Wick and Barrack Supplies.
5. Coal, Coke, Wood, &c.
6. Barrack Services and Scavenging.
7. Washing.
8. Forge.
9. Transport Services (Supply of Launches, Junks, Coolies, &c.).

Forms and other particulars can be obtained on application to this Office personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., or by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be noticed unless made out on the proper form and delivered at the Head Quarter Offices by noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "Tender" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

HEAD QUARTER OFFICE,
Victoria Barracks,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [158]

YEE SING,

No. 4, D'AGUIAR STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

In all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c., all of the best quality.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1909. [44]

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [15]

TSIN TING.

ATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1910. [16]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JAVIA."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [14]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London &c. as a Consignment, and from Havre &c. as a Consignment, in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods, Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed after the 8th February, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th February, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 8th February, 1910, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [150]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Malwa*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1910. [14]

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VOEUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps, and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Dupliques, Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Twelve, Magnifying Glasses, Perforated Gauges.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Readings, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scripts and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [14]

Powell's

Alexandra
Buildings

GREAT

CASH

SALE

NOW ON

ENORMOUS

REDUCTIONS

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 5th February, 1910. [140]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
15TH, 16TH, 17TH AND FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price 5s for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or 3s per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, 2s.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [151]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th inst. A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets on the 7th inst.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female Attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [153]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO CHILDREN under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [154]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, 12th, and MONDAY, 14th inst.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession, will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [155]

NOTICE.

THE only Edition of the RACE BOOK and PROGRAMMES Authorised by the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB are those printed by Messrs. NORONHA & CO.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [157]

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [45]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., writes as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1897.

ORDERS personally attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Enquiries to be sent to

The refusal of the Prince Regent to accede to the prayer of the provincial delegates for the earlier grant of a parliament marks a definite stage, though a negative one, in the history of the constitutional movement in China. That movement, it will be remembered, dates from the closing days of 1905 when an Imperial commission under the Duke Tsai Tse left Peking—after an abortive start in September—to make a study of political conditions and governmental policies in other countries. After the material presented to the Throne by that commission had been reported upon, a Decree was promulgated on September 1, 1906, announcing that, while the supreme control would remain in the hands of the Throne, the official system would be reformed, laws revised, finances and revenues regulated and "in a few years" time constitutional government would be inaugurated. This promise was confirmed on February 18, 1907, when another Decree stated that "a Constitution and Parliament will be granted to the country"; but it was not until August 27, 1908, that details of the proposed scheme of constitutional government were made known. In a Decree of that date the general principles of the constitutional system were set forth, together with the methods of choosing members of parliament and the preparatory measure to be taken during each of the nine years intervening before the summoning of a parliament. Earlier in the year, on July 23, the regulations for the Provincial Assemblies, that were to be instituted as the first preparatory measure, had been published, and provision was made for

THE FIRST SESSION

of these bodies within a year. On October 14, 1909, the first day of the ninth moon, these Assemblies met and continued their deliberations until November 23. Before they adjourned, there would appear to have arisen more or less spontaneously among them a keen desire to see a national parliament in existence before the time stipulated by Imperial Decree, and a scheme to give expression to the general wish was proposed by the Chihli Assembly. In accordance with that proposal delegates from fifteen provinces met in Shanghai, and after informal discussions extending over ten days selected from their number a strong committee to proceed to Peking and to submit the request of the Assemblies to the Throne.

The story of

THE DELEGATES' EFFORTS.

to secure support in Peking for their mission has been told from day to day in our columns. They have shown, if these reports be correct, admirable perseverance and marked intelligence in the manner in which they have pressed their suit. All the leading officials have been approached, or an attempt has been made to approach them, and no little interest attaches to the views attributed individually to the prominent members of the Central Government. Prince Ching was candidly opposed to the object of the mission, as he fears that the grant of a parliament will place the real power in China into the hands of the people. He is supported by Prince Pu Lun and H. E. Li Chia-chu, while Prince Su and Duke Tsai Tse refused to have their views canvassed. Two officials only, H. E. Tsai Tse and H. E. Yu Lang, could be said to express approval of the delegates' request, but they were careful to make reservations. H. E. Na Tung and H. E. Lai Hung-tse, on the other hand, boldly took up their position on the fence and announced their intention to side with the majority. In these circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that the Prince Regent has decided to reject the request to expedite the grant of parliamentary institutions. But the refusal finds expression with a display of a

CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SOLICITUDE

for the delegates' feelings, incorporated in an elaborate and carefully reasoned Decree, which we publish in this issue. Commendation is meted out to the delegates, but they are told firmly that the country is not ready for a national parliament and that the Administration sets no reason to depart from its intention to give constitutional government by instalments, according to the original plan of the late Empress Dowager. With the Provincial Assemblies and a Senate in existence, the Government feels that enough progress in this direction has been made for the present; and it will, doubtless, find it none too easy to carry out the second year's programme, which provides that a census of the population of China should be taken, provincial budgets drawn up and the new criminal code promulgated.

It has to be admitted at once that the Government has served best its own interests and, probably, those of China in refusing the request of the Provincial Assemblies. An honest attempt to face the position in China to-day can only lead to certain definite conclusions. The immediate creation of a national parliament must before long force the hands of the Government and bring matters to a crisis, more or less violent according to the strength of the determination with which the central authorities oppose the wishes of the people. When that crisis comes, the people on its side has nothing better to introduce than the existing régime, for it is without leaders, without organization and without any definite scheme of government. On the other hand, in the absence of such a crisis it has to be admitted that there is little chance in the lifetime of the present generation of genuine reform, to which the total abolition of the existing official system is an indispensable preliminary.

THE PRESENT REGIME provides at least for the administration of the country on certain recognised principles, although these principles are bad; and the proposal to substitute for some order in government more chaos is one to which no well-wisher of China can subscribe. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the Government's action in refusing to hasten the grant of a national parliament is wise. To the provincial delegates and people at large it is left, in the event of the Government still refusing to meet their reasonable demand for re-

Intimation.



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It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
and
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [28]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1910.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL DECREE.

The N. C. Daily News publishes the following translation of an Imperial decree dated Peking, 20th January:—

With reference to the Regulations for opium prohibition, drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior in conjunction with the Law Revision Commissioners and presented by the Commission for Constitutional Reforms, it is to be observed that opium suppression is essentially an important matter to strengthen the Empire, and that Decrees had been issued in the previous reign commanding that opium should be strictly prohibited. Regulations of prohibition have, at different times, been issued for general guidance and this year warnings have been repeated, so that instructions and preventive measures in the matter may be said to have been exhaustive.

Many provinces have now reported the entire suppression of opium plantation and in different parts the number of people breaking off this habit is gradually increasing. It is necessary at once and definitely to decide on a plan of punishment and warning in order that this poisonous habit may be eradicated permanently. On perusal of the Regulations proposed

for opium suppression, they are found fairly complete and minute in respect of penalties and fines, and these Regulations should be promulgated and enforced both in and out of the capital.

The Viceroy and Governors in the provinces where opium plantation has not been entirely forbidden are commanded to order and superintend the local officials in taking steps to reduce the term of years in which poppy plantation should be prohibited with a view to eradicating the evil as soon as possible. In the provinces where entire suppression has taken place, they should at all times investigate the conditions and any recrudescence of the evil should be regarded as a violation of the laws of the Government, and action must be taken according to the Regulations for the punishment of the offences. All the Regulations proposed by different Government offices in the capital and the variations in the length of terms of prohibition proposed by the provinces which have been sanctioned by the Throne, should become established Regulations, and any violation of them should be punished accordingly.

Should any high official in or out of Peking, who has control over local officials, dare to relax his efforts in this matter or secretly to offend against the Regulations he will also be punished. It is sincerely hoped that this chronic curse will be gradually eradicated and that the people will daily strengthen and flourish hereafter.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Commenting on the above, our Shanghai contemporary writes:—

In the formidable list of Imperial Edicts which we publish to-day the one dealing with the suppression of poppy plantation may attract special attention not unminged with surprise. The edict announces that several provinces have reported entire suppression of opium-growing. In others, however, this desirable end has not quite been gained; and the Viceroy and Governors of the backward provinces are accordingly commanded to take steps to shorten the time within which the poppy shall cease to be grown. In the other provinces officials are warned to guard against recrudescence of the evil, and new penalties are held over the heads of all, high and low alike, who violate the law. The importance of the edict lies rather in what it implies than in what it says. It was never supposed that all provinces had been equally successful in eradicating opium; that indeed would have been too much to expect. But so many and stringent regulations have already been issued, that the new edict would appear to be needless on any supposition but that the campaign is less advanced than the outside world has been led to suppose. It will be remembered that, after the year, the Indian Government will have to decide whether or no it is justified, by the progress made by China herself, in continuing the annual reduction of the export of opium to China. Not improbably the realization of this fact has led the Chinese Government to bestir itself; but the inference that fresh energy was needed is encouraging. According to one telegram from Peking, unpleasant surprises await the British Colonial officials on the tour through China. This statement in one respect appears to anticipate events in that the idea of an inspection of the provinces by Colonial, or rather, Indian officials has not, we believe, gone farther than the suggestion put forward by Mr. Max Müller. But in view of the new edict, it is the more urgent that that suggestion should be realized. We are not thinking of the Indian Government which is perfectly capable of taking care of itself. But for the sake of the Chinese themselves it is of the utmost importance that the extent of opium suppression should be accurately known; and in the regrettable impossibility of being able to depend on provincial statistics, an inspection by unbiased observers is the only remedy. If indeed the campaign be shown to have gone less deeply than we have been led to suppose, China will assuredly lose no sympathy. The undertaking before her is so vast that some disappointments are well nigh inevitable. But if that undertaking is to be pushed to completion, it is indispensable that she should know precisely how she stands.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRINCE de Héris et de Chalais from Peking, on a visit to Monsieur Leduc at the Consulate de France, at Fochow.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodley left Foochow on 29th ult. for Formosa via Amoy after a few months' stay. Their departure is much regretted by the whole community.

An Indian watchman employed at Kowloon was fined \$5 at the Magistracy this morning for sleeping on duty. The lazy one was found enjoying a quiet snooze in a motor-bout.

It is reported that Japan has decided to sell to the Chinese authorities 30,000 Russian rifles, together with a quantity of cartridges, which have remained stored in Dalny since the late war.

An electric generating station recently built at Chang-chun for the lighting of the city has been destroyed by fire. The lighting of the city by electricity will thus be postponed, it is feared, for a considerable period.

Mr. G. S. Sandford, the popular agent of the Chartered Bank in Fochow, is under instructions to leave for Hongkong, and will be succeeded by Mr. Beatty. Mr. Sandford has been missed by his many friends.—Fochow Echo.

HIGH rents and scarcity of houses have led to the formation of a building society at Batavia. It proposes to build about 600 dwellings at rentals of from 90 to 150 guilders a month, in the principal districts of the town. The dwellings will be up to date, both in comfort and convenience. In the meantime, the Chinese and Arabs who own most of the house property there are making enormous profits. The building society has already started work.

Slave Traffic in Hongkong.

ILLICIT RECRUITING OF BOY LABOUR.

NEFARIOUS SCHEME FRUSTRATED BY A SCHOOL GIRL.

Persistent rumours on Thursday and Friday last of an infamous scheme which had for its object the illicit recruiting of a number of school boys in Hongkong for employment in Honolulu, led us to pursue a diligent and searching inquiry into the truth of the report with a view of laying bare some of the least objectionable features of the slave traffic of an infamous and happily by-gone age.

The natural reticence of the authorities whom we approached during the earlier stages of our inquiry baffled our efforts to expose a design as carefully planned as it was innocently given away by the guileless simplicity of a school girl of tender years. It would appear that, when we stated in our issue of Saturday, that there was no truth in the report that an attempt had been made to get a number of school boys away as illicit emigrants, we were led into an error which, in the circumstances, was justified by the desire to get the perpetrators of the scheme into the meshes of the law.

Affirmative reports having reached us that there was a good deal more in the rumour than meets the eye urged us to the prosecution of fresh inquiries whereby we have been placed in possession of detailed facts. These facts which we now place before our readers would go to show that the curtain has only just been raised over the first act of what may ultimately transpire as a well-woven plot, that goes to confirm the saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

A BOY'S NARRATIVE.

The uncoloured and coherent narration gathered by a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph from one of the dramatic persons—a youth of fifteen years of age—is the best account that can be presented of the story without any attempt at effective colouring. "It was one afternoon last week," said the boy, "in a cinematograph hall that I met my friend, who is otherwise known by his Filipino soubriquet; he is a man who looks like thirty odd years of age. He knew me and approached me with the question whether I would care to proceed to Honolulu and there earn my living as a clerk. At that moment an American-Spanish mestizo (name given) interrupted his companion and said that if I would go I would be given a salary of £3 for a month. After some further conversation I was conducted by the first speaker to a boarding house for Chinese emigrants in Connaught Road West. I don't know the number of the house. There I was offered food and a bed, but I would not accept either. I was then told by my condottor that my real employer was an American (also named) who was residing in a leading hotel in Hongkong. I was offered a khaki suit and a shirt and promised a sum of ten dollars which would be paid to me on board the steamer Tenyo Maru by which we were to proceed to our destination. I was also induced to assume the Filipino name of Antonio Gonzalez and to represent my age as being eighteen or nineteen instead of only fifteen which is my real age. Along with me, several others, some thirteen and fourteen boys, were going with this man. In the end we were prevented from sailing by the Tenyo Maru on Friday through our parents coming to know of our would-be adventure, so that two of the younger boys who had actually been concealed on board the Japanese steamer were hunted out by their uncle and father. I have since, in company with the last two gentlemen named, and a European and a Chinese detective proceeded to the boarding house where I had been taken by the coloured man who accosted me at the cinematograph."

There ended our young narrator's story which is a plain statement of facts and which we have been enabled to supplement from information gathered from other sources.

HOW THE ABDUCTION STORY LEAKED OUT.

One of the companions of our youthful informant, who had also been inveigled into the acceptance of the recruiter's terms, failing in his courage to abide by the illicit contract, and meeting his friend's younger sister on her way home from school, informed her of her knowledge where her brother had gone.

Upon her replying that she did not, he professed the statement that she would not see him for some time more as he had gone as a sailor on board a Japanese steamer. Alarmed, the little girl hastened home to impart the information to the unsuspecting mother. Once apprised of the unwelcome news, the anxious lady sent for an elder son by whom diligent search was promptly and successfully made with the result that the boy was traced home and unravelled the whole tale, whose more silent features we have chronicled above. It was from the returned would-be adventurer that the names of his other companions were learnt, and subsequently communicated to their parents.

HIDDEN IN THE ENGINE-ROOM.

The story of how our father accompanied by the uncle of a boy proceeded to the Pacific harbour and there pursued his search after the sheep who had strayed beyond the fold makes romantic reading. The officers of the ship naturally could not be cognizant of all the goings-on on a big freighter on the busy morning of her departure. But one Japanese sailor, who had casually seen some boys led past the stateroom into the lower deck, volunteered to conduct the strangers in search of their quest. Right below and in an obscure corner of what is described as the engine-room, so the story relates, the two boys were located and subsequently dragged out of their hiding-place. There were twelve other boys also on board.

While the latter scene was being enacted on board the steamer, it is related that another lady was hurrying on to a certain school in pursuit of her son but he also might be decoyed to emigrate, as the little maid's name was associated with those of the victims of the labour traffickers.

A LIKELY THEORY.

The clerical officers at Honolulu to the youthful dupes could be nothing short of artful baits held out by the recruiters with which they so easily trapped their unwary prey. The theory is advanced that the boys were in reality wanted for the prosperous sugar plantations in Honolulu and as the American Exclusion Laws prohibited the entrance of Asiatic labourers into the territory, an illicit labour agency was set up in Hongkong through whose medium labour of a description not proscribed by the laws of the State would be procured and imported into the country destined for the prolific cane fields of the island. Whether the labour as might be represented by the batch so easily roped in by the silver-tongued confederate of the emigrant trafficker was the most suitable did not at all enter into the head of the unscrupulous broker whose one thought was upon the sum total of the dollars represented by the aggregate of the value he would secure at so much per head of the immigrants landed at Honolulu.

Now that the matter is in the hands of the authorities, it is to be trusted that for the fair name of the Colony the whole mystery would be sifted to the very bottom and so prevent Hongkong from being made the centre of a traffic which (if tolerated) may earn for it the unenviable stigma of the focus of the revived notorious slave trade in a modified form.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-first ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held at the company's office, Victoria Buildings, at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, together with statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909. Mr. T. F. Hough, chairman of directors, presided. Others present were:—Messrs. A. Rodger, J. M. E. Machado (directors), A. Shelton Hooper (secretary), T. I. Rose, J. Rodger, Mowbray Northcote, and E. B. Shepherd.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, We will with your permission adopt the usual course and take the report and accounts as read. At our last annual meeting I informed you that the previous year's working showed a reduction in our return on account of the number of vacant houses, but I held out the hope that during 1909, with the increased demand for our houses, we might reasonably expect to earn sufficient to enable us to revert to the payment of an increased dividend, and I am pleased to inform you that such is the case, for our net profits for the year under review amount to \$15,819.25 as against \$9,889.90 for the former year, thus enabling us to pay a dividend of 35 pence per share at \$1.50. This, I feel sure, will give you all satisfaction. If any shareholder wishes for any further information, I shall be pleased to supply it.

There being no questions, The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. I. Rose seconded.

Carried nem. con.

Mr. Mowbray Northcote moved the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. J. Rodger in place of Mr. A. Rodger, on the resignation of Mr. J. Rodger, to the directorate.

Mr. Shepherd seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. J. Rodger, seconded by Mr. T. I. Rose, Messrs. T. F. Hough and J. M. E. Machado were re-elected directors. Mr. M. Northcote moved, and Mr. J. Rodger seconded, that Mr. J. Cox-Edwards be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th February.
The total amount collected in fares, etc. during the 30 days of the 11th moon was \$19,150.33, being over a thousand dollars a day on an average. This amount was almost entirely contributed by the passenger traffic, only a small portion of it being derived from the carriage of goods. The shareholders of this Company are greatly satisfied with the increased earnings realised at present; but the railway is still considered as not being developed to its full earning capacity. Work is now in progress for the extension of the line from Kung Yick Fao to the city of Sun Wui in the district of that name and it is anticipated the result of the extension will doubtless contribute very largely to the company's prosperity.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

The American Consul-General at Canton, the Honourable Leo Bergholz, left here on the 2nd instant on leave, and during his absence, Mr. Myrl S. Myers, Vice-Consul-General, will be in charge of the American Consulate.

SWEDISH MINISTER.

The Minister to Sweden, Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, who arrived here on the 2nd instant on a visit to Canton, left for Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

On the 1st inst. at four o'clock Ong Cheng was arrested at the passenger and baggage division at the custom house, at Mailla, for trying to smuggle in his personal baggage a quantity of silver ornaments and eight kilos of opium.

Four Chinese, including a woman, were this morning charged with having counterfeit coins in their possession. The counterfeit tokens were discovered in the bed of one of the defendants, who was fined \$400, while the woman, who, by the way, is the former's mother, had to pay \$160. The rest were discharged.

THE MOOSA CASE.

FULL COURT'S DECISION RESERVED.

Before a Full Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, the hearing was resumed regarding the points of law raised by Mr. Eldon Potter in the case in which Moosa Ebrahim was found guilty on one count under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. B. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

The Attorney-General stated that he would first address their Lordships on the first point raised by the defence. The question with regard to the first point was: What was the construction to be placed on the words "Moosa Ebrahim and Company" which appeared on the body of the Receiving Order? By Section 6 of the Ordinance, there was statutory permission to insert into the Receiving Order the name of a firm. The statutory permission also occurred in other Ordinances. The question was: What is the scope and reason for this sort of legislation—what do the legislature intend should be the construction to be placed either on a Receiving Order, firm name of any other civil procedure? He quoted Lord Justice Lindley, who said that a firm name was merely a convenient method of naming the partners of a firm, when an action accrued. The name of a firm was only a convenient expression embracing all the members of a firm. Therefore the name of Moosa Ebrahim and Company was, in the words of Lord Justice Lindley, merely a convenient method of representing those who constituted the body of the firm—namely, Moosa Ebrahim and Ebrahim Elias. He submitted that each of the partners was liable to proceedings. The property of the firm was the property of the partners. He also mentioned the fact that the petition presented by the defendant was a debtor's petition, namely, a petition by the defendant against his father.

The Puisne Judge—How does this really affect the question?

The Attorney-General—it affects it in this way—that the names of the partners are ascertained.

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the next point—the rule on the construction of the penal statute. He submitted that the words were not comprehensive enough. The fundamental rule with regard to the construction of a penal statute was the will of the legislature—what did the legislature intend? His friend's contention practically amounted to this—that because defendant did business in a firm in partnership with another, the legislature intended him to go scot-free.

Mr. Potter—My Lords, I did not say that the legislature had intended the defendant to go scot-free. I merely said that the machinery provided by the law was insufficient.

The Attorney-General—it practically amounts to that. Of course, if your Lordships are against me with regard to the grammatical construction to be placed on the words, then nothing more need be said. I think what my friend is trying to do is to reduce the whole matter to an absurdity.

With regard to the point dealing with the partnership question, Mr. Slade said that their Lordships would have noted that the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1883 contained no penal sections whatsoever. It simply applied the penal sections of the Debtors Act to cases not included in the Debtors Act. Proceeding; Counsel stated that in the Colony's Bankruptcy Act, the draughtsman, i.e., the Attorney-General, bodily incorporated all the provisions of the Debtors Act. The question for the Court to consider was: What is the meaning of the phrase "Any person against whom a Receiving Order has been made," as used in the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The phrase occurred many times in the Ordinance and he would show their Lordships that the construction his friend wished to place on the words would lead to the utmost absurdity and confusion in all stages of Bankruptcy proceedings. His friend said that there was a vital difference between the Home Act and that pertaining to the Colony. He would show that the phrase "Any person against whom a Receiving Order has been made" meant on the face of it the person against whom a Receiving Order had been made. As a matter of strict grammatical construction, the phrase "Any person against whom a Receiving Order has been made" was absurd. A Receiving Order could not be made against a person. It was made against his property. That was clearly to be seen by turning to section 4 of the Ordinance, which showed what the purpose of a Receiving Order was. That section (Section 4) along with another section, showed exactly what the object and scope of a Receiving Order was. The object of a Receiving Order was the protection of an estate. A Receiving Order merely affected the property of a debtor. He submitted that taking the Ordinance as a whole, there could be no question that the section containing the phrase "Any person against whom a Receiving Order has been made" included the partners of a firm when that firm appeared under a firm name. The question was at the time left to the jury. The Puisne Judge had specifically told the jury that they could convict only if they considered that the transaction with regard to defendant's property had been a mere blind. Somebody had described it as hocu-pocou. It might have been himself or it may have been his friend. By their verdict, the jury found that there had been no transfer. The pretended transaction was no transaction at all. They were merely devices for the concealment of defendant's property. It was quite clear that because a paper transfer was put through, there could well have been no real transfer of the property; in spite of a paper transfer having been made. That proposition he put forward as a self-evident proposition. After having quoted a case, Counsel proceeded to say that the question was put to the jury, and rightly so, by the Puisne Judge whether they considered that they had

been a real transfer of the property to defendant's infant son, or merely a paper transfer and the jury found that there had been no transfer. With regard to the last point, Counsel said he could not see how it could be possible to revoke the usual practice of that Court accepting in criminal cases a majority of five to two. As a parallel instance, Counsel referred their Lordships to the Companies Act and submitted that the practice of the Court ever since the Jury Ordinance was passed to accept a majority of five to two was never thought to be wrong and he asked that the practice be adjudged right in that case.

Mr. Potter submitted that it was true that the question of partnership was left to the jury, but that should not have been so. The matter should not have gone to the jury, inasmuch as they had it from the lips of the Crown witness (Allana) that there had been an assignment. And because they had it from the Crown witness that there had been an assignment, the question should not have been left to the jury whether that assignment was fraudulent or otherwise. They had seen on Saturday that the defendant had totally divested himself of his property and in any case it was clear that the defendant could never have re-obtained the property.

The assignment was made and they must assume that it was made in the proper way. The Court must simply accept the statement of the witness that there had been an assignment. The jury convicted the defendant because they thought that the assignment was fraudulent. He submitted that that was not open to the jury and quoted a case in support of his contention. A faint-hearted suggestion had been made by the other side that his (Mr. Potter's) construction of the words "Any person against whom a Receiving Order has been made" reduced the Bankruptcy Ordinance to an absurdity. The effect of a Receiving Order was that the goods belonging to a bankrupt were attached in a certain way and set aside for the benefit of his creditors. Their Lordships were bound by the construction of a certain Section with regard to the word "person" and he was entitled to their decision setting aside defendant's conviction on the ground that they could not strain the construction and obviously they must strain the construction if they were to bring the defendant within the meaning of the Act. Their Lordships reserved their decision, bail being allowed as before.

MANILA CATTLE TRADE.

RINDERPEST FROM CHINA COAST.

"In addition to the fact that cattle from China bring rinderpest into the Philippines, they form a dangerous menace to the horse industry of the islands from the fact that they are the host for surra which has taken off so many animals in the islands within the past few years," said a well known horse-dealer, according to the Manila Times.

"It is well known that there are sporadic outbreaks of this dread horse disease in and around Manila, especially in the sections where cattle imported from the China coast are pastured or quartered, and the outbreak of surra at the Alabang stock farm which carried off many animals was attributed to the cattle brought from China which were used for surra culture, and which were the host for the trypanosoma, or surra parasite." According to a local importer the only thing that keeps up rinderpest in the islands and causes the outbreaks in distant provinces from time to time is the importation of cattle from China.

In speaking of this matter he said: "Rinderpest undoubtedly comes from the cattle imported from China, but we need the animals for work purposes, and as long as they are brought into the country we shall buy them. We send them to the provinces and get about eight months' work out of them anyway before they succumb to the disease, and so get our money back."

CONSUL Funatsu and the Committee of the Nippon Club have issued invitations for Saturday, the 12th of February, 1910, at 9.30 o'clock p.m. to meet His Excellency Vice-Admiral Baron Kimimura, at the City Hall.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson, principal civil medical officer, and Dr. F. W. Clark, medical officer of health, have been selected to represent Hongkong at the meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine to be held in Manila next month.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held 3.45 p.m. to-morrow, for the purpose of considering a report from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon re an outbreak of rinderpest at No. 6 shed of the Dairy Farm Company's premises at Sasso's Valley, Pokfulam Road.

A LARGE shipment of cement came to Mailla this morning, reports the local Times of 2nd inst., by the freighter Markide from Haiphong. The cargo is consigned to Smith, Bell and Company and after discharging here the vessel will load a cargo of coal at Batian for Hongkong.

A SOMEWHAT extraordinary request was made at the Magistracy this morning. A man appeared before one of the local Magistrates, who, after hearing the evidence, requested the Sergeant in charge of the case to produce a party who could swear to defendant's good character. The case was remanded, pending the appearance of the party in question.

TWELVE months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes were awarded two Chinese at the Magistracy this morning for street-smuggling. One of the men was bold enough to snatch a reticule which Mrs. Fuller was carrying, which, however, did not remain long in his possession. These exemplary sentences should produce wholesome effects on the unscrupulous gang.

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong branch of the China Association was held in the City Hall this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart (chairman of the Committee) presided and there were present:—The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. D. R. Law, H. E. Tomkins, E. G. Barrett, J. W. C. Bonnar, W. G. Humphreys, N. J. Stabb, A. S. D. Cousland (hon. secretary), T. F. Hough, W. H. Wickham, A. Forbes and D. K. Moss.

The Chairman said: "The notice convening this meeting may, I presume, be taken as read; and all the report which it is our first business to consider. No doubt you have perused it. Possibly the idea has occurred to some that your committee seem to have been strangely complacent, during the year, about the course of events in China. Membership of this Association implies an interest in these, and anyone thus interested looking back over the period which the report covers, must recall many events of importance to Chinese affairs, both internal and external, to which it might have been expected that reference would be made. As far as the internal affairs of China are concerned the most important event was, of course, the opening of the Provincial Assemblies—the first step in a promised series of reforms, which, if carried out, will have the effect of revolutionizing government in China, in eight years—the present paternal plan being replaced by a parliamentary regime, derived from Germany via Japan. This is the first practical result of the numerous Commissions which have been sent abroad, of late years, to study methods of government in countries which rejoice in calling themselves free. We are all, I am sure, sympathetic observers of the efforts being made by enlightened and patriotic Chinese to rid the country of an antiquated system which Western opinion has long been loud in condemning, and some word to that effect, it may be thought, should have signalled our realisation of the importance of this first step taken. But many acute observers have their doubts about the wisdom at the present time of the scheme outlined in the Imperial Edict of October 13th. Writing upon the subject, three weeks ago, the Peking correspondent of *The Times* endorsed the opinion of Prince Ito—whose tragic death we must all have deplored—that "China's scheme of Constitutional Government was premature and, under existing conditions, dangerous," and impressed upon his readers "the seriousness of the problems which await in the near future a nation unfitted by its lack of education for so vast a change, led by a government which, while professing liberal principles, gives no sign of any sincere intention or genuine ability to introduce the fiscal and administrative reforms upon which the peaceful accomplishment of that change depends." You will have noticed that many of the new Assemblies all once took up an attitude of opposition towards various proposals put forward by the Central Government, and passed resolutions denouncing the stamp duty, the opium monopoly, and foreign loans for railway construction—the Hupai Assembly venturing vigorously the idea of any such loan being granted for the purpose of building the northern section of the Hankow-Canton line. It is questionable whether the popular feeling thus energetically expressed will consent for long to remain powerless, in terms of the Edict referred to, which stated that "the functions of government rest entirely with the officials," and that the Assemblies were called mainly for "consultative purposes." According to *The Times* correspondent the ruling classes have no intention of giving up their lucrative powers. He foretells a violent collision between the forces of conservatism and the forces of progress and predicts as "an approaching storm." He had previously commented upon the unwisdom of maintaining the disparity between Manchus and Chinese, in official appointments, and prophesied trouble from this cause alone if the old time policy is pursued. The new Empress Dowager is said to use her influence in support of it, upon which the opinion was given that "repeated interference in State affairs of the Court, wholly ignorant and wholly unfitted to guide wisely, is one of the chief difficulties which confronts China in her efforts toward reformation." The letter from which that quotation is made—you will find it in *The Times* of October 11th—continued also this somewhat arresting announcement: "Never has the Central Government been so badly in need of strengthening. Never has the Central Government been so pusillanimous in dealing with provincial insubordination." In addition to these pessimistic utterances a number of articles have appeared in *The Times*—written by its Shanghai correspondent—representing China's finances as being in an unsatisfactory state. This is probably the first time that reflection has been cast upon China's credit. And not only have the internal affairs of China been thus depicted as unsatisfactory, but a good deal has been said as to the decline of British prestige. Pessimism on this point found vent over the treatment by the Chinese authorities of the agreement on the strength of which this Colony cheerfully acquiesced in the loan to the Wuchang Viceroys, to enable him to buy out the original American concessionaire of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The Colony's unofficial representatives had no voice in the business. It was all arranged officially. The Hongkong public trusted that it had been arranged satisfactorily. We know that the nominal security was "no opium revenue of the three provinces concerned. We did not then see the humor of that. We had not been called upon, almost on pain of outlawry, to believe in China's ability and determination to promptly destroy the particular source of revenue. However, there was no need—nor is there—to worry about the security. We all approved. We thought the loan secured for British enterprise the revision of the American claim. We understood that an

agreement (that effect had been made between the Wuchang Viceroy and the Consul-General at Hankow. We took it on trust that the terms were satisfactory. The document was jealously guarded. We assumed that it was worth something. It was reasonable to assume this even if the precise terms were unsatisfactory. It was natural to expect that the British Government would hold China to the spirit of that agreement. The discovery that they had failed to do this was, to say the least of it, highly disconcerting. A tardy protest was, we know, entered by the Legation. Meantime the British capitalists concerned had accommodated themselves to the changed conditions. For that they have been blamed, mistakenly I think. As the British Authorities did not protest instantly, what reason was there to suppose that they ever would? If a man delivers you a blow in the face and you walk away passively to wonder what you are going to do, he will not imagine that you are in a fighting mood. In any case it was an unfortunate fiasco, and as far as this Colony was concerned it rendered ridiculous our original jubilation over what seemed at the time to be an astute diplomatic stroke; and once more we had to mourn the unwisdom of trusting to the problematic gratitude of high Chinese officials. If Chang Chih-tung was merely carrying out the settled policy of China, which originated when she was a small and struggling kingdom on the banks of the Yellow River, 3,000 odd years ago—the policy of playing off one barbarian against another—he succeeded admirably, as the present deadlock shows. In the report the hope is expressed that it may soon be removed. We can't help hoping, being human, but the spirit of resistance displayed by the resolutions of the Provincial Assemblies, already referred to, affords small grounds for that hope at present. But if any new railway loans are contracted under the present scheme of international co-operation better terms should be insisted upon than those of the last. The last loan for the Tientsin-Pukou Railway was granted upon terms which took for granted that the Chinese officials would administer the funds dishonestly. What has been the result? Two Chinese managers have been dismissed for administering the funds dishonestly and a letter from a friend in the North informs me "that revised estimates have been submitted to the House which bring the cost of this line up to nine millions sterling, or twice the initial cost of the parallel Luanan Railway." The necessity for a return in something like "Kowloon-Canton" terms is apparent. While on the subject of honest administration of railway funds it is impossible to forget the melancholy incident which occurred recently when the integrity of a man—at least bearing an English name—and in any case a compatriot—failed under the temptations of his position—a man who, breaking his trust, has shamed us all. This more recent "blow" makes it unfortunately necessary not only to insist on effective checks upon the peculating proclivities of under-paid Chinese officials, but also upon the proper payment and careful selection of men to fill positions of trust under wealthy British syndicates backed by the British Government. (Applause.) Such men should be *beset*. The Foreign Office should make it a condition of support. Mistakes such as these create unfortunate impressions. A brilliant and usually well-informed commentator writes in the December *Fortnightly*: "It is agreed that the relative influence and prestige of this country never were lower in the Middle Kingdom than they are to-day." That's another somewhat arresting announcement. Now, inasmuch as it is one of the functions of this Association to express the views of the British mercantile community on all matters affecting its interests, it may seem to you that if statements like these, put prominently forward, are, in our opinion untrue, it is equally our duty to employ the machinery of the Association in controverting them. We have done neither. And the fact has been commented on. The more active-minded of those members who take the pessimistic view of China's prospects, and of British prestige, accuse those who conduct the affairs of the Association of joining in a conspiracy of silence. They say that the order of the day is not to embarrass the Government, the idea being—it is not a new one—that more is to be got of the Foreign Office by maintaining friendly relations. I hope it is not the case that the Home Branch is reverting to tactics the efficacy of which has been proved by past experience. Certainly it is not the case that the comparative inactivity of this Committee has been due to any desire to placate anybody. The explanation is not so far to seek. The first paragraph of the report suggests the reason why so little has been done during the past year. It indicates that your Committee has proceeded upon the principle that it is proper for this Branch to confine its representations, in the main, to matters originating in South China, that was not the view held by those who started this Branch of the Association. It was not the view held by this Committee when I joined it ten years ago. Then we not only regarded China as our province, but Japan also. We were prepared to make representations about anything occurring anywhere in the whole wide Far East. Since then though we have never voluntarily and deliberately adopted any self-imposed restrictions upon our activities, there has been a gradual settling down into the view indicated. Several circumstances have conspired to bring this about, notably the development of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the consequent change in the positions of Peking and Hongkong relatively to London. Hongkong for purposes of travel and correspondence used to be the nearest place to London on the China coast. Now it is the furthest away and Peking is the nearest. Correspondence regarding events happening to the south of this is materially discouraged by the reflection that the information contained in a painfully penned letter may have been recondensed ten days before its arrival, by some homeward-bound "China hand." The burden of writing becomes intolerable when the chances are ten to one that your views will be stale. Even shorter odds would be a strong inducement to write only on affairs "down South." Moreover, we have some delicacy in appearing to touch upon the "spheres of influence" of the northern Branches, who no doubt keep the London Committee well supplied with news and views obtained on the spot. Tientsin is advantageously situated for observing the cross currents which make "chow-chow" water on the surface of Chinese politics; and Shanghai, as the financial and commercial centre of China, is obviously the place from which to remark tendencies affecting the course of the main stream of her foreign trade. Yes, you may say, that is all very well, but how about many matters that affect British interests in China "all over" and which could have been commented upon from here with just as much (or as little) effect as from anywhere else? What about the opium question, for instance? Was not the Shanghai Commission one of the important events of the year? Anyone might have thought so from the preliminary air that it made. But what has been the practical result? Had not England, decided upon her present policy long before the Commission met? Has any other Government actually done anything since, and in consequence of, that make-believe inquiry? Nothing was said about it in the report because the result did not seem worth mentioning. As regards the opium question itself the crux remains. The crux of the question is Szzechuan. If the poppy were eradicated, in every other province, would that matter very much if Szzechuan were free to grow it? Evidence from there is conflicting. You have read diplomatic and consular reports. Sideglances are sometimes interesting. In May last a trained observer—a botanist who had been for three years moving about in the province collecting specimens—told me that, judging by what he saw last winter, poppy cultivation had, if anything, increased. It is said to have increased also in Shensi, though we hear more about its eradication in Shensi and in Yunnan. In *The Times* of the 1st January, the Peking correspondent states that there has been a noteworthy increase of prosperity in these two provinces, the inference being that the eradication of poppy cultivation enriches the cultivators. Of course if that is so, the solution of the whole question is easy. We shall see. The Indian Government should employ someone like my botanist friend to check information received from other sources. (Hear, hear.) In connection with a minor detail of the opium question we invited the London Committee to assist in ascertaining on behalf of this Colony the meaning of the term "substantial contribution." Mention of that might have been made in the report, but we are still awaiting information upon the point. Turning to a more cheerful topic, why is there no reference in the report to the Hongkong University? Was nothing said about that from here? Nothing. His Excellency the Governor dealt with the President of the Association direct. The resulting appeal for subscriptions fell rather flat. The Association cannot claim any share in the kudos attaching to the successful initiation of the scheme. Most of us, we imagine, were a little lukewarm because we couldn't see how the requisite funds were to be raised. We did not make enough allowance for the tenacity of purpose which some few years ago forced Mr. Gladstone to annex Uganda. And we reckoned in ignorance of the large and munificent ideas stirring in the capacious mind of Mr. J. H. Scott. Now we can at least congratulate Sir Frederick Lugard and express also our admiration for the spirit which has animated the Chinese in responding to the splendid lead given by Mr. Mody and our esteemed President. After dwelling at such length on damage done to British prestige, it is pleasant to refer to something that has increased it at least "down South." I think there can be little doubt that the University propaganda has created good feeling in Canton and South China generally towards Hongkong. You will have noticed that in England they are already proposing to raise funds to establish yet another University at Hankow. Presumably, this project has arisen, Phoenix-like, out of the ashes of Lord William Cecil's Chingtu scheme. It always struck me that Chingtu was rather far away. That struck me when I went there once. However, we have as yet no details. You will have noticed a short paragraph in our report about Trade Marks. I have a word to add. Members should know that the credit for whatever advice was given to the Colonial Government in the name of the Association belongs entirely to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Cousland, (applause) who supplied the leading ideas not only to this Committee but I think the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to report upon the proposed legislation are also much indebted to him. (Applause.) The subject of Trade Marks suggests a final word on the commercial aspect of the period under consideration. If China's internal political affairs have been precarious from the pro-Chinese point of view, and if her external political affairs have been unsatisfactory from the pro-British point of view, her economic position seems to have been steadily improving. The evidence of the Customs returns epitomised in *The Times* of January the 21st would appear to indicate this plainly. There seems no reason to doubt, indeed, that there is every reason to believe that there has been an all-round increase in the inland trade, and in the material prosperity of the people generally. We know that exports have been increasing by leaps and bounds. Manchurian beans have attained a notoriety second only to Straits Rubber. The cry is all for tonnage homeward. Mark that tonnage homeward is scarce because of the difficulty of filling up in Europe with cargo for China. When England kicked open China's door, the idea was that she would be a splendid customer. The whole of Europe thought so, too, and hurried to get in. Seventy years is a short time to work so great a change in is indicated by these

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To-day's Advertisement.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 84 the EXCHANGE BANK will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th instant.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1910. [168]

facts. And so the situation, as I see it, is this—political unrest and commercial prosperity. May it not be that the former is largely due to the latter? Had times engendered piracy and petty disturbances, as the last paragraph in the report suggests, but big political movements, due to the rise in the position and influence of the commercial and middle class, reflect national well-being. It is prosperity that makes men ambitious for rights and privileges. As the new middle class in China attain greater wealth, so will the powers of the old type of Mandarin decline. I don't think the prospect need dismay us. I now move the adoption of the report and accounts. (Applause.)

Mr. Hough, in seconding, said that he had gone very carefully through the report and what had not been touched upon there the Chairman had gone into very lucidly. There was one subject, however, he wished to refer to and that was the *Fatshan* affair as a result of which one great firm was made the subject of a boycott by the Chinese. He had no doubt that that firm could look after its own interests, but it was a subject that the Association should have taken up and pursued vigorously, since the next time the Chinese thought of instituting a boycott the firm might not be in command of the same sources as on the present occasion. The inaction of the Association, the speaker remarked, might redound upon them later on. Regarding the Kowloon-Canton Railway, he had read Mr. Grove's report very carefully and hoped that the through connection might be established by the time indicated. Mr. Hough concluded by seconding the adoption of the report and accounts. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in reply to the last speaker's remarks, explained that the reason why the Committee had not actively interested themselves in the trouble which arose out of the *Fatshan* incident was because it was the work of professional agitators, to whom publicity was their stock-in-trade. He thought that they lived upon the money sent from San Francisco, the Straits Settlements and Australia and public discussion would have afforded them the material they desired. That leading idea induced the Committee to maintain silence.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were re-elected to the Committee for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Wickham seconded by Mr. A. Forbes:—The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. H. E. Tomkins, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, hon. secretary, and Mr. Stewart, chairman.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Wickham for the compliment in re-electing them on the Committee.

The proceedings then ended.

SIR HENRY MAY.

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

As we go to press, the ceremony of the investiture of the Honourable Sir Henry May with the Knight Commandership of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, is taking place at Government House. The insignia of the Order is being presented by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, with the formality and ceremony befitting the dignity of the high Order. Needless to add, our Colonial Secretary is the recipient of many congratulations from officers in the Service and citizens unconnected with the Government who have been in a position to realize how richly merited is the distinction conferred upon Hongkong's new knight.

Events Coming.

Tuesday, 8th February.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., at Company's Office, Hotel Mansion, noon.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Ltd., Annual Meeting, Alexandra Buildings, noon.

Seretary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.
Alice Memorial Hospital, annual meeting, finance committee, 5 p.m.
Theatre Royal, Cathedral Choir Concert, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, 10th February.

Theatre Royal, Benefit Concert, 9.15 p.m.
Daylight Boxing Contest, at the Bella View Stadium, 2.45 p.m.

Saturday, 12th February.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Annual Meeting at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Noon.
Volunteers Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 15th February.

Jockey Club Races.

Wednesday, 16th February.

Jockey Club Races.

Thursday, 17th February.

Jockey Club Races.

Saturday, 19th February.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Half-Yearly Meeting, at the City Hall, Noon.

Jockey Club Races, one day.

Saturday, 26th February.

National Bank of China Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Phoenix Club Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to March 10th, 1910, for the OPIUM FARM OF THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF KWONG-CHOWWAN for a period of 2 months (March 1910 to December 31st, 1911). For details, apply to the FRENCH CONSULATE-HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1910. [166]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th February will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1910. [15]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of February will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of February, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 15th of February, 1910, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1910. [7]

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE,

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

OF THE

FAMOUS COMEDienne

HAPPY NELLIE MARSHALL.

Miss ADA KING

AND

Miss RUBY CRYSTAL

IN THEIR NEW REPERTOIRE.

EXCELLENT FILMS. ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE, DAILY CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME, COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK.

MONDAY and FRIDAY, DAILY TWO PERFORMANCES.

First commences: 8.30 half-price. Second commences 9.15.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY 4 p.m. Half-price.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [80]

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.

ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY,

LONDON.

Winfred in Tins of 50	...	...	...	\$0.50
" " Packets of 20	...	...	...	0.20
Chief Whip in Tins of 50	...	...	...	0.50
Splendo in Tins of 50	...	...	...	1.50
" " " 100	...	...	...	3.00
" " " 20	...	...	...	0.65
No. 565 in Tins of 50	...	...	...	0.80
No. 999 " "	...	...	...	1.20
Turkish Leaf No. 1 in Tins of 50	...	...	...	1.50
" " " 100	...	...	...	3.00
Quo Vadis in Tins of 100	...	...	...	8.00
Winfred Navy Cut Tobacco in 1 1/2 Tins	...	...	...	0.40

These delicious high-class Cigarettes are recognized as the standard of perfection in quality and mode of hygienic manufacture.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

Telephone 135.
Antwerp, 29th January, 1910. [9]

Intimations.

CHEESE

CHOICE CANADIAN

STILTON.

60 Cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [39]

ASAHI

BEER

SAPPORO

BEER

TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood

Stains, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [42]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 7 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.
From St. John, N.B.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 20TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 20TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.

Via New York.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blaka Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KWONG SANG"	TUESDAY, 8th Feb, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	FRIDAY, 11th Feb, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 12th Feb, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	FRIDAY, 18th Feb, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 18th Feb, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	TUESDAY, 22nd Feb, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers *Kiungang*, *Namsang* and *Yuensang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin & Nanchang.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin, Tawao, Usukan, Josselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215
Hongkong, 5th February, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAIYING"	8th Feb, 3 P.M.
SAIGON	"WUHU"	8th Feb, 4 P.M.
SAIGON	"KALGAN"	9th Feb, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	9th Feb, 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	10th Feb, Daylight.
MANILA	"TRAN"	15th Feb, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	17th Feb, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th Feb, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	24th Feb, Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	14th Mar, 4 P.M.

S.S. *Tian* will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. *Taming* sails from Manila on 15th idem for Hongkong. Special reduced return fare of \$50.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chonan*, *Lian*, *Chinshu*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers and passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1910.

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Shipping—Steamer

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"WELSH PRINCE,"
will be despatched for the above ports on
TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1910.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	119
Do. demand	119 1/2
Do. 3 months sight	119 1/4
France—Bank T.T.	132 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	121 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	179
India T.T.	131
Do. demand	131 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	86
Java—Bank T.T.	105 1/2
Buying.	
4 months sight L/C	119 1/4
6 months sight L/C	119 1/4
30 days sight San Francisco & New York	119 1/4
4 months sight do.	119 1/4
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	119 1/4
4 months sight do.	119 1/4
4 months sight Germany	119 1/4
4 months sight Japan	119 1/4
4 months sight India	119 1/4
Bank of England rate	119 1/4
Sovereign	119 1/4

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,
Director of the Hongkong Observatory.
On the 7th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has
fallen moderately in Wladivostok and risen
slightly on the N.E. coast of China.
A depression appears to be moving East-
wards over Manchuria.
Pressure is giving way over S. China, Formosa
and Tongking. It is highest over N.
China and the Yellow Sea.
Moderate monsoon may be expected in the
Formosa Channel and fresh monsoon over the
China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inches.
FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. wind,
fresh; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong
and Lamook, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong
and Hainan, same as No. 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.
German (Prins Eduard Friedrich) 8th inst.
Indian (Nansang) 10th inst.
German (Luitow) 11th inst.
Indian (Kumsang) 15th inst.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Korea is expected
to arrive at this port on 8th inst., between 4 and
6 a.m.
The H. A. L. s.s. Sambla left Manila on 5th
inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 7th
inst., p.m.
The H. A. L. s.s. Brasilia left Shanghai on
6th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on
8th inst., a.m.
The Cargo of S. S. M. Co.'s s.s. Polynesian,
which left this port on 4th inst., was delivered in
Lyons on 4th inst.
The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prins Eduard
Friedrich left Shanghai on 5th inst., at 6 p.m.,
and may be expected here on 8th inst., at day-
light.

Shipping.

Hongkong Fr. s.s., 7,131, A. Ammen, 5th
Feb.—Haliphong 2nd Feb., Gen.—A. R.
M.
Ping Suey, Br. s.s., 4,152, J. Barber, 5th Feb.—
Shanghai 3rd Feb., Gen.—B. & S.
Dagby, Nor. s.s., 883, Solvén, 6th Feb.—
Quang Yen 3rd Feb., Cement Stone.
Angard Thorsen & Co.
Katusang, Br. s.s., 2,995, A. Lee, 6th Feb.—
Taku, (Formosa) 4th Feb., Coal.—S. T.
& Co.
Haliphong, Br. s.s., 1,267, Passmore, 6th Feb.—
Coast Ports, 5th Feb., Gen.—D. L. &
Co.
Prior Waldemar, Ger. s.s., 1,737, Fr. Isaks, 6th
Feb.—Sydney 13th Jan., Gen.—M. & C.
Chinhuu, Br. s.s., 1,100, J. H. Brown, 6th Feb.—
Shanghai 3rd Feb., Gen.—B. & S.
Chiyuen, Chi. s.s., 1,771, C. Stewart, 6th Feb.—
Shanghai 3rd Feb., Gen.—C. M. S. N.
Co.
Carl Dieckmann, Ger. s.s., 774, T. K. Yip, 6th
Feb.—Pakhoi and Hohow 5th Feb., Gen.—
J. & Co.
Yuenyang, Br. s.s., 1,131, P. H. Rolfe, 7th
Feb.—Manila 4th Feb., Gen.—J. M. &
Co.
Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 998, W. B. F. 7th Feb.—
Bangkok 25th Jan., Rice.—B. & S.
Kwangshai, Chi. s.s., 1,330, H. W. Lunt, 7th
Feb.—Shanghai via Amoy 1st Feb., Gen.—
C. M. S. N. Co.

Cleanances at the Harbour Office.
Uto, for Port Dalry.
Tomen, for Shanghai.
Changchow, for Swatow.
Chiyuen, for Canton.
Kungfai, for Moji.
Chikawa, for Canton.
Pingyue, for Singapore.
Dawson, for Saigon.
Prins Waldemar, for Yokohama.
Flume, for Moji.
Departures
Feb. 6
Hainan, for Swatow.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Dagby, for Amoy.
Dagby, for Amoy.
Kwangshai, for Koba.
Kwangshai, for Koba.
Feb. 7
None.

HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCKS.

Ship	Agent
Rio Lima	Amelia
Florence	Amelia
General Lawton	Amelia
H. I. C. S. M. Wong Hoi	Amelia
U.S.S. Wilmington	Amelia
U.S.S. Callao	Amelia
Kwong Sun Lee	Amelia
Monteagle	Amelia

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Ship	Agent
Pakhoi	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia
Changchow	Amelia

Ships Passed the Canal.

Ship	Agent
4th January—Alonso, Balaguer, Javi.	Amelia
Marla Richman, 14th January	Amelia
Armand Bahl, 14th January	Amelia
Prins Ludwig, 14th January	Amelia
Cayton, 14th January	Amelia
Prins Ludwig, 14th January	Amelia
Prins Ludwig, 14th January	Amelia
Prins Ludwig, 14th January	Amelia
Prins Ludwig, 14th January	Amelia
Prins Ludwig, 14th January	Amelia

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Ship	Agent
Vladivostok	Amelia
Nemuro	Amelia
Hakodate	Amelia
Kochi	Amelia
Kobe	Amelia
Kagoshima	Amelia
Oshima	Amelia
Naha	Amelia
Ishigaki	Amelia
Bonin Is.	Amelia
Choshi	Amelia
Wakatsu	Amelia
Kinkiang	Amelia
Shanghai	Amelia
Guangzhou	Amelia
Amoy	Amelia
Swatow	Amelia
Taipei	Amelia
Tainan	Amelia
Pescadore	Amelia
Canton	Amelia
Hongkong	Amelia
Victoria Peak	Amelia
Gap Rock	Amelia
Macao	Amelia
Wachow	Amelia
Hohow	Amelia
Pakhoi	Amelia
Phuquai	Amelia
Canton	Amelia
Amoy	Amelia
Swatow	Amelia
Manila	Amelia
Legaspi	Amelia
Bacolod	Amelia
Hollo	Amelia
Cebu	Amelia
Manila	Amelia

February 7th, 1910, a.m.

Ship	Agent
Vladivostok	Amelia
Nemuro	Amelia
Hakodate	Amelia
Kochi	Amelia
Kobe	Amelia
Kagoshima	Amelia
Oshima	Amelia
Naha	Amelia
Ishigaki	Amelia
Bonin Is.	Amelia
Choshi	Amelia
Wakatsu	Amelia
Kinkiang	Amelia
Shanghai	Amelia
Guangzhou	Amelia
Amoy	Amelia
Swatow	Amelia
Taipei	Amelia
Tainan	Amelia
Pescadore	Amelia
Canton	Amelia
Hongkong	Amelia
Victoria Peak	Amelia
Gap Rock	Amelia
Macao	Amelia
Wachow	Amelia
Hohow	Amelia
Pakhoi	Amelia
Phuquai	Amelia
Canton	Amelia
Amoy	Amelia
Swatow	Amelia
Manila	Amelia
Legaspi	Amelia
Bacolod	Amelia
Hollo	Amelia
Cebu	Amelia
Manila	Amelia

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 7th to 13th, 1910.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 7	10.15	4.15
Tues. 8	10.15	4.15
Wed. 9	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 10	10.15	4.15
Fri. 11	10.15	4.15
Sat. 12	10.15	4.15
Sun. 13	10.15	4.15

Post Office.

Mail from Europe via Siberia—
Date of Despatch Date due in
from London Hongkong
14th & 15th Jan. To-morrow
8th inst. Friedrich

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Thursday, the 10th instant, being Chi-
nese New Year's Day, the General Post Office
will be closed on the Public. No collection
from the pillar boxes or delivery will be made.
On Friday, the 11th instant, the Post Office will
be open for one hour only, from 8 a.m.
till 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of
letters and a collection from the pillar boxes
on Sunday. The Money Order Office will
be entirely closed on both days.
In the event of the arrival of the German
Mail from Europe on either day the Post Office
will remain open one hour only for its delivery
thereof.

A Mail will close for:

Saigon—Per Taiwan, 8th Feb., 9 a.m.
Shanghai—Per Hongkong, 8th Feb., 11 a.m.
Singapore—Per Hongkong, 8th Feb., 11 a.m.
Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 8th Feb., 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per
Catharine Ahear, 8th Feb., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Feb., 11 p.m.
Manila—Per Taiwan, 8th Feb., 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per Wuhai, 8th Feb., 3 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Katima, 8th Feb., 4 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per
Samarang, 8th Feb., 4 p.m.
Europe—Per Sui Tai, 8th Feb., 4 p.m.
Prins Eduard Friedrich, 8th Feb., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Feb., 11 p.m.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per Samyang, 8th Feb.,
5 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Catharine, 8th Feb., 5 p.m.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown,
Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston New Zealand, Melbourne Adelaide,
Dunedin Perth & Fremantle—Per Aldemah,
8th Feb., 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Samyang,
11th Feb., 11 a.m.

Steamers Expected.

Ship	From	Agents	Due
Korea	Manila	P. M. Co.	Feb. 8
P. E. Friedrich	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Feb. 8
Fitze Patrick	Tacoma	O. S. K.	Feb. 8
Brasilia	Shanghai	H. A. L.	Feb. 9
Kumano Maru	Thursday	N. Y. K.	Feb. 14
Flintshire	London	S. T. & Co.	Feb. 16
Tacoma Maru	Japan	O. S. K.	Mar. 6

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME	CLASS	TONS	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN	LAST REPORTED AT
Albatross	despatch-boat	700	10	3,000	Commander O. T. K. Muller	Hongkong
Astraea	cruiser, and class	4,360	14	7,000	Captain F. E. C. Ryan	Shanghai
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain F. E. C. Ryan	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt. Comdr. Hon. R. O. H. Underhill	Shanghai
Britannia	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt. Comdr. F. H. Noble	Wellswell
Adams	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. L. P. Hoard	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	500	Master S. Watt	Hongkong
Orion	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. T. Barrett	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lt. Comdr. Thomas	Shanghai
Flores	cruiser, and class	4,350	10	7,000	Captain Rowland Nugent	Shanghai
Hardy	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lt. Comdr. G. M. H. H. H. H.	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lt. Comdr. G. M. H. H. H. H.	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lt. Comdr. G. M. H. H. H. H.	Hongkong
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain C. G. A. Macartney	Hongkong
King Alfred	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain C. G. A. Macartney	Hongkong
Kinsale	river gunboat	616	4	1,300	Lt. Comdr. G. M. H. H. H. H.	Hongkong
Malta	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain F. C. Leatham	Vangste
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. W. Smith	Hongkong
Moorehead	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. G. P. L. L.	West River
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. R. S. Roy	Yangtze
Orion	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lt. Comdr. B. J. Goy, V.C.	West River
Roba	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. J. W. H. H.	West River
Salpeter	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. H. R. T. Kell	Yangtze
Salpeter	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. Alan Dixon	Yangtze
Taken	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Commander W. H. Lyon	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,500	6	5,000	Commander H. R. Godfrey	Yangtze
Tal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. H. T. Atlay	Yangtze
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt. Comdr. H. R. Godfrey	Yangtze
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Commander S. S. S.	Shanghai
Waterwitch	surveying ship	650	4	450	Lt. Comdr. H. P. Douglas	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lt. Comdr. H. P. Douglas	Yangtze
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lt. Comdr. J. F. K. K.	Yangtze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Comdr. H. R. V. V.	Yangtze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Comdr. G. H. Livingstone	Yangtze

Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION	TONS	GUNS	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS	LAST REPORTED AT
Albatross	2nd class cruiser	4,350	28	5,100	Commander Fournier	Shanghai
Argus	river gunboat	150	6	570	Lt. d'Estienne	Canton
Dacide	river gunboat	150	6	570	Capt. de Lian	Saloon
D'Entrecasteaux	1st class armoured cruiser	8,200	26	13,500	Lt. de Baudreville	Upper Yangtze
Doudart de Lagrée	river gunboat	170	6	280	Lt. Pouch	Tongku
Felbo	river gunboat	150	4	280	Lt. Pouch	Upper Yangtze
Taklang	steam-launch	—	—	—	—	—
Vigilante	river gunboat	180	6	570	Lt. Biscuit	Canton

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Parin, Commander-in-Chief.

NAME	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION	TONS	GUNS	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS	LAST REPORTED AT
Vipère	Gunboat	475	—	—	—	—
Lion	—	500	—	—	—	—
Calonne	—	170	—	—	—	—
Concler	—	140	—	—	—	—
Bernadotte	—	140	—	—	—	—
Olmatere	—	140	—	—	—	—
Atos	—	140	—	—	—	—
Jacques	—	140	—	—	—	—
Acheron	—	140	—	—	—	—
Albatross	—	140	—	—	—	—
Cometa	—	140	—	—	—	—
Esturgeon	—	140	—	—	—	—
Frome	—	140	—	—	—	—
Heard Rivière	—	140	—	—	—	—
Lyon	—	140	—	—	—	—
Manche	—	140	—	—	—	—
Monarque	—	140	—	—	—	—
Parla	—	140	—	—	—	—
Pistolet	—	140	—	—	—	—
Protée	—	140	—	—	—	—
Redoutable	—	140	—	—	—	—
Sizy	—	140	—	—	—	—
Talbot	—	140	—	—	—	—
Tonnerre	—	140	—	—	—	—
Vigilante	—	140	—	—	—	—

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Richard-Foy.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

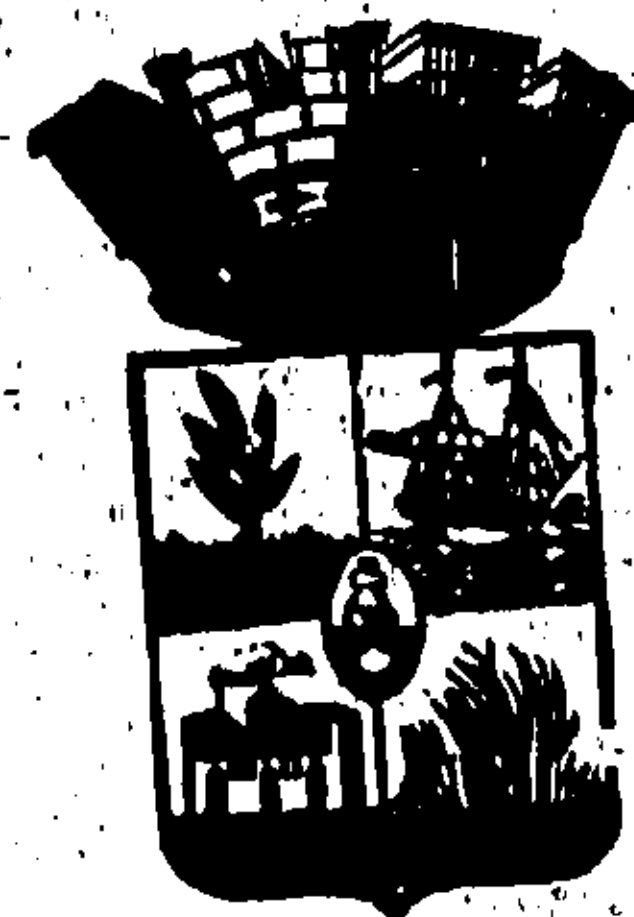
Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOKIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$145	\$135	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,210,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,001,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9th = \$22.72	{ \$995 sellers London £92 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	£6	{ £4,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$10,552	\$1 (London 1/6) for 1903	\$73 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$854,581 \$102,791 \$121,500 }	none	\$10 for 1908	7 % \$145 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	{ Tls. 22,500 Tls. 22,500 Tls. 145,185 \$3,000,000 \$102,249 \$682,609 }	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	Tls. 113 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$900,000 \$102,249 \$682,609 }	\$1,454,902	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	34 % \$910
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,204 \$1,000,000 }	\$707,317	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 % \$230 buyers
FIRE.							
China Fire Insurance Company	70,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,608 \$138,801 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 % \$118 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,431,171 }	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$365 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$35	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$220,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$200,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	\$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$67,500 \$119,267 \$22,045 }	\$21,170	Interim of \$2 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$311 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	\$63 buyers
Do. Do. (Disfranchised)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £240,000 }	£13,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	68/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £700,000 £1,300,000 }	£68,817	{ \$1.00 (or year ending 10.4.1909) \$0.50 }	4 % 3 1/2 % \$20 \$14
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$50,000 \$48,000 }	\$1,121		
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$350,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$118 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	{ none Tls. 200,000 }	Dr. \$155,891 Tls. 6,302	\$5 for 1897	\$21 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 200,000 }		Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.09	Tls. 430 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £18,185 none }	£1,485	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 % Tls. 17 Pa. 10 1/2 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	£10	£10	{ none £4 1/2 }	none	First year	\$51 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18 1/10	{ £4 1/2 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 12 cents	\$10
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$18,000 \$550,000 \$20,806 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$175.11 for year ending 31.12.06	\$61 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	{ \$40,000 \$88,412 \$221,000 }	\$10,108	None	\$51 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	\$50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 }	\$145,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 82 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 104,000 Tls. 235,000 }	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	7 % Tls. 125
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 235,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 20 for 1908	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 Tls. 31,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 106 sales \$16 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$50	{ \$648,970 \$14,018 }	\$19,272	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	6 1/2 % \$55 new buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$14,018 \$22,172 }	\$26,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$71 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$10	{ \$22,172 \$41,161 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 % \$29 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$10	{ \$41,161 none }	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 117 1/2 s. \$41 ex div.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	{ none Tls. 1,531,045 Tls. 200,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	8 1/2 %
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 300,000 none }	\$19,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }			
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,098 }	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 % Tls. 131 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ Tls. 40,098 \$20,000 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 275,000 none }	Tls. 8,272	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 3.9.06	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	{ none Tls. 11,172 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 80
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 11,172 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 400
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ £1,500 \$240,000 }	£648	15 % per share for 1908	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$240,000 \$14,018 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1908	10 % \$114 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$61,138 }	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 % \$61 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited (Special shares)	30,000	\$1	\$1	{ none \$1,407 }	\$1,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$61 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$100,000 \$1,000 }	\$1,890	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 % \$71 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	8 % \$12
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$5,000 }	\$970	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 % \$20 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }		\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 20.2.09	10 % \$175 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$210,000 \$20,000 }	\$7,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$21 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,024 }	Tls. 316,682	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 7 1/2 for 1909	6 % \$13 sellers
Maatschappij tot Rijp- en Landbouw-planten te Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,024 }	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3 % \$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 none }	Pa. 18,640	None	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }			
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 72,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 152 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none none }	Dr. \$56,602	None	\$22 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	{ none none }	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	7 % \$41
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$46,000 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	5 % \$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$46,000 \$300,000 5,000 }	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 % \$12 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 5,000 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$7 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none }	\$782	Final of 20 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	\$3 sellers
RUBBERS.							
Allagar Rubber Estates	750,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	{ none none }	none	None	5/9 21/6
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	{ none none }	none	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909	
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$7,400 none }	\$11,05	45 % interim for 1909	\$95
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	33,050	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	2 1/2 for 1909	\$84
Danaraja Rubber Estate, Limited	110,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	£2,220	None	\$105
Goldlands Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	7 1/2 % and interim for 1909	\$915
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	£1	£1	{ none none }	£8,784	None	nominal
Do. do. (contributory)	123,548	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	None	6/6
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Co. & Co.	950,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	None	nominal
do. do. A Shares	105,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	30 % for year ending 31.6.08	23/5
do. do. B Shares	105,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	1,80	Interim of 40 % = 2d. for account 1909	34/- buyers
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	180,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	None	nominal
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	None	57/6
Do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	{ £4,000 none }	none	None	39/6
Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited	6,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	Interim of 60 % for 1909	52/-
Do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	None	32 1/2
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	\$2	\$2	{ \$10,000 none }	\$1,275	Interim of 60 % for 1909	24/6
Sandycroft Rubber Company	50,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	£830	1 % for 1908	40/-
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	80,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	None	\$103
Shallford Rubber Estate, Limited	65,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none	7 1/2 % interim for 1909	100/-
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ none none }	£3,448		
Sungei Chok Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	none		
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	{ none none }	£3,448		

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1881. CAPITAL £5,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

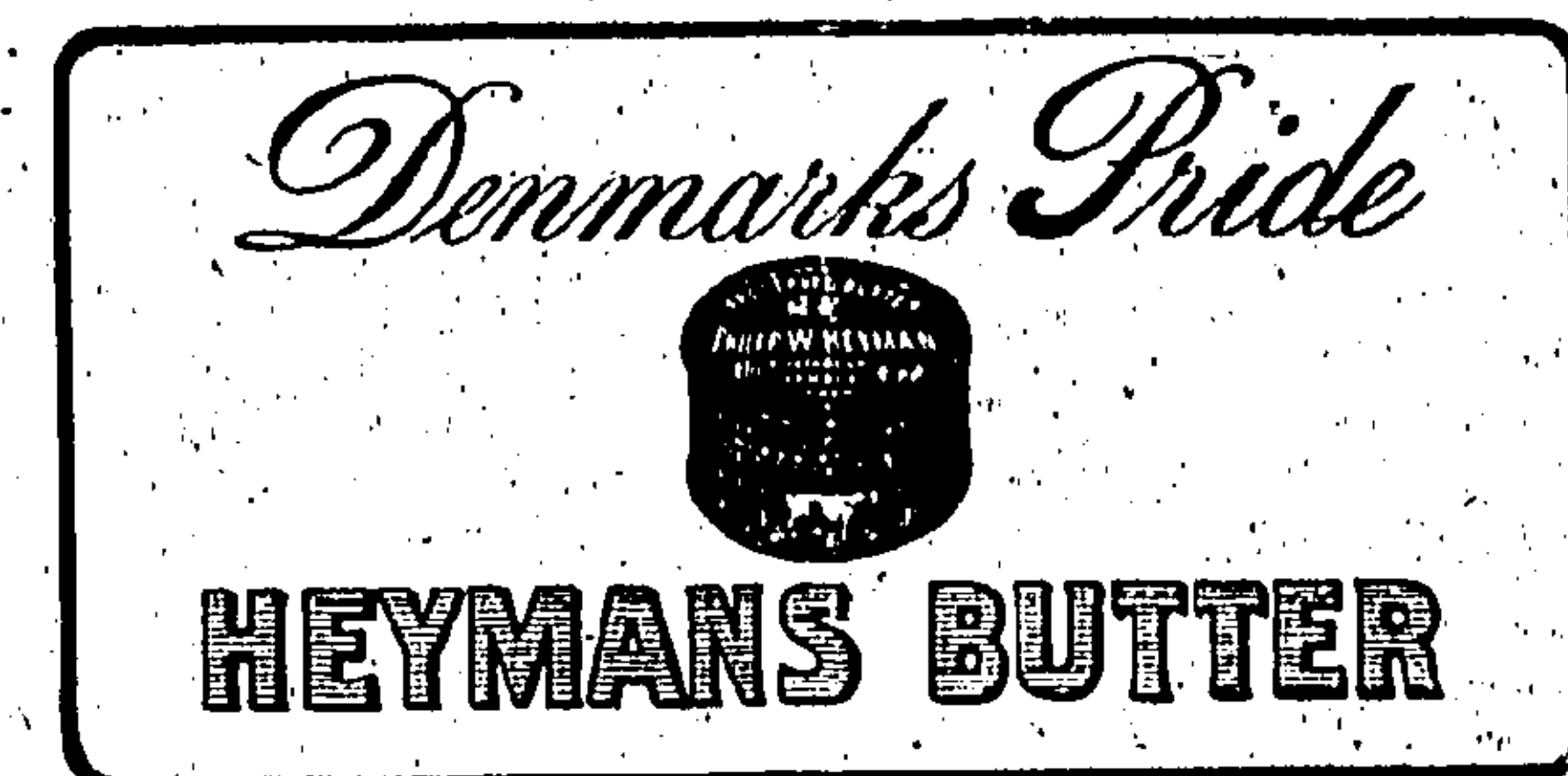
High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

MOTOR CARS

FOR HIRE.

THE ONLY GARAGE IN TOWN.

REGRET MOTOR BOATS

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN &

THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

FOR HIRE

ALWAYS AT BLAKE PIER.

NEW BICYCLES

FOR HIRE and SALE.

GENERAL REPAIRERS

OF

TYPEWRITERS, BICYCLES

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DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

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